

Clinical Records and Daily Practice
Susquehanna University Immunizations
Susquehanna University Student Health Center

Approved: 3/25/14-MMB/MTN Updated: 3/31/15-MM Reviewed: 3/20/15-MMB/MTN/LS

Immunizations-Susquehanna University

All full-time students are required to have a Susquehanna University Health Form completed in English on file with the Student Health Center. Click here to download Susquehanna University's Health Form. This form is evaluated and updated annually.

Are You Immunized?

Immunizations offer safe and effective protection from vaccine-preventable diseases. The following immunizations/tests are required of Susquehanna University students PRIOR to registration. The updates in this document are in accordance with changing public health recommendations and are aligned with recommendations made by the American College Health Association (ACHA). These guidelines follow Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations published by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Links to full information regarding ACIP provisional and final recommendations, including schedules, indications, precautions, and contraindications, are available at the CDC National Immunization Program website:

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/index.htm>.

Also noteworthy is the ACHA 2015 Measles Advisory:

http://www.acha.org/topics/docs/ACHA_Measles_2015_Advisory.pdf

Required Immunizations:

| VACCINE | VACCINATION SCHEDULE | MAJOR INDICATIONS | CONTRAINDICATIONS AND PRECAUTIONS |
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| Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR) | Two doses of MMR at least 28 days apart after 12 months of age. | All students without other evidence of immunity should receive two doses of MMR. Those born before 1957 without other evidence of immunity should receive one dose if not in an outbreak setting and two doses if in an outbreak | Pregnancy, history of hypersensitivity or anaphylaxis to any of the components in the vaccine. Receipt of blood products and moderate or severe acute infections. Guidelines exist for vaccination of persons with altered immune-competence |
| Polio - Inactivated (IPV) - Oral poliovirus | Primary series in childhood with IPV alone, OPV alone, or | IPV for certain international travelers to areas or countries where | History of hypersensitivity to any of the components of the vaccine |

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| (OPV-no longer available in U.S. | IPV/OPV sequentially; IPV booster only if needed for travel after age 18 years | polio is epidemic or endemic. | |
| Varicella | Two doses of varicella containing vaccine at least 12 weeks apart if vaccinated between 1 and 12 years of age and at least 4 weeks apart if vaccinated at age 13 years or older | All college students without other evidence of immunity (e.g., born in the U.S. before 1980, a history of disease, two prior doses of varicella vaccine, or a positive antibody). | Pregnancy, history of hypersensitivity or anaphylaxis to any of the components in the vaccine, and severe illness. Guidelines exist for vaccination of persons with altered immune-competence |
| Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis - DT: pediatric (< age 7 years) preparation of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids. - DTaP: pediatric (< age 7 years) preparation of diphtheria, tetanus toxoids, and acellular pertussis. - Td: 7 years and older preparation of tetanus toxoid and reduced diphtheria toxoid. - Tdap : adolescent and older preparation of tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid, and acellular pertussis | Primary series in childhood (4 doses: DT, DTaP, DTP, or Td) Booster doses: For adolescents 11-18 and adults 19-64: single dose of Tdap within last 10 years. Tdap can be administered regardless of interval since the last tetanus or diphtheria toxoid containing vaccine. | One dose of Tdap for all individuals, ages 11-64, regardless of interval since last Td booster. | History of hypersensitivity or serious adverse reaction to any of the components in the vaccine. |
| Hepatitis B Vaccine | Given as a series of 3 age appropriate doses (given at 0, 1-2 mo., and 6-12 mo.) at any age | All college students. In particular students enrolled in health care professional programs should receive Hepatitis B vaccination. | History of hypersensitivity to any of the components of the vaccine. |
| Meningococcal Quadrivalent (A, C, Y, W-135) | One or 2 doses for all college students – revaccinate every 5 | Updated within 3 years of entry into Susquehanna University | History of hypersensitivity or serious adverse reaction to any of the components in |

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| <p>- Conjugate (Preferred) - Polysaccharide (Acceptable alternative if conjugate not available)</p> | <p>years if increased risk continues. Last dose within 3 years of entry into Susquehanna University</p> | <p>Adolescents 11-18 years of age and other populations at increased risk, including college students living in residence halls/similar housing, etc., persons with terminal complement deficiencies or asplenia, laboratory personnel with exposure to aerosolized meningococci, and travelers to hyper endemic or endemic areas of the world.</p> | <p>the vaccine.</p> |
| <p>Tuberculin screening</p> | <p>Tuberculosis symptom check and/or Tuberculin Skin test within 12 months of entry into Susquehanna University. All International students must have Interferon Gamma Release Assay (IGRA) with chest x-ray and treatment management of Positive TST or IGRA</p> | | |

Recommended Immunizations:

| VACCINE | VACCINATION SCHEDULE | MAJOR INDICATIONS | CONTRAINDICATIONS AND PRECAUTIONS |
|---------------------|--|--|--|
| <p>Men-B</p> | <p>Two serogroup B meningococcal vaccines have been licensed by the Food and Drug Administration. The recommended schedule depends on which vaccine you get: Bexsero® is given as 2 doses, at least 1 month apart.</p> | <p>Persons who are at increased risk for meningococcal serogroup B infection including: persons with persistent complement component deficiencies; persons with anatomic or functional asplenia, microbiologists</p> | <p>History of hypersensitivity to any of the components of the vaccine. If you are pregnant or breastfeeding. There is not very much information about the potential risks of this vaccine for a pregnant woman or</p> |

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| | <p>or Trumenba® is given as 3 doses, with the second dose 2 months after the first and the third dose 6 months after the first. Ages 16 through 18 years are the preferred ages for serogroup B meningococcal vaccine.</p> | <p>routinely exposed to isolates of Neisseria meningitidis; and persons identified to be at increased risk because of serogroup B meningococcal disease outbreaks (i.e. college students).</p> | <p>breastfeeding mother. It should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.</p> |
| <p>Hepatitis A Vaccine</p> | <p>Given as a series of 2 doses (given at 0, 6-12 mo.) for age 12 months or greater.</p> | <p>Recommended for routine use in all adolescents through the age of 18 and in particular for adolescent and adult high-risk groups (i.e., persons traveling to countries where hepatitis A is moderately or highly endemic, men who have sex with men, users of injectable and non-injectable drugs, persons who have clotting-factor disorders, and persons with chronic liver disease)</p> | <p>History of hypersensitivity to any of the components of the vaccine.</p> |
| <p>Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Bivalent (HPV2) or Quadrivalent (HPV4)</p> | <p>Given as a series of three doses at 0, 1-2, and 6 months for the quadrivalent vaccine. For the bivalent vaccine, three doses at 0, 1, and 6 months.</p> | <p>No HPV or Pap test screening is required prior to administering vaccine; routine cervical cancer screening should continue according to current recommendations.</p> | <p>Pregnancy, history of hyper- sensitivity to vaccine component; moderate or severe acute illnesses (defer vaccine until improved); may be given to immunocompromised males and females, but vaccine responsiveness and efficacy may be reduced.</p> |
| <p>Influenza</p> | <p>Annually</p> | <p>All members of a campus community age 6 months or older should receive annual vaccination.</p> | <p>History of hypersensitivity to any of the components of the vaccine</p> |

Where Can You Receive Immunizations?

Your private physician

Local medical centers

Local health departments